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AGENTS for the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

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Editor of the Charleston Courier,	Charleston, S. C.
Stephen Bullock, Esq.	Port Gibson, M. Ter.

VIRGINIA:

At a Saperior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 6th of March, 1805.

BETWEEN

John D. Orr, Plaintiff,

AND

Ferdinando Fairfax, Francis Keene, & Sarah Fairfax, Defendants,

THE *defendant Sarah Fairfax not having entered her appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel,* it is ordered, *that the said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.*

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

WILLIAM WARDLAW

HAS opened an APOTHECARY SHOP in Richmond, on the Main-street, opposite Mr. Taylor's vendue office. He has on hand a large importation of MEDICINE, of the best quality; Shop Furniture, Mephitic Air Machines, Surgeons' Instruments, Patent Medicines, &c. &c. Physicians, merchants and families, will be supplied with every article in his line at reduced prices, for cash, or on the usual credit. Having been many years engaged extensively in the practice of physic, he considers himself a good judge of the quality of medicines, and he assures the public that every article which he offers for sale shall be good of its kind. Recipes from physicians will be put up with fidelity by himself or under his immediate inspection.

Richmond, January 15th, 1805.

DOCTOR WILSON

Has removed his *Apothecary Shop* to the lower floor of the Bell Tavern, where he has a general supply of

MEDICINES,

And other articles in the Apothecary line—among which are,

Peruvian Bark.	Manna.
Colombo.	Senna.
Angustura.	Glauber Salts.
Cascarilla.	Opium.
Serpentaria.	Ipecacuanha.
Camomile Flowers.	Tartar Emetic.
Castor Oil.	Salt of Tartar.
Rhubarb.	Cream of Tartar.
Jalap.	&c. &c. &c.
Calomel.	

Also,

PAINTERS' COLOURS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Red and white Lead.	Verdigrise.
Spanish Brown.	Prussian Blue.
Yellow Ochre.	Drop Lake.
Flake White.	Patent Yellow.
Spanish Whiting.	&c. &c. &c.

He takes the liberty to observe, that every article of Medicine in his shop is of that quality only which he uses in his practice as a physician: that before the professed the practice of physic, he had the honor to have the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred on him in the University of Pennsylvania: hence he presumes that his pretensions to judge of the quality of Medicine at least respectable.

Physicians, Merchants, and others, who may be pleased to patronize him, shall have their orders put up on the lowest terms.

☞ Persons of needy circumstances will be prescribed for, GRATIS, by paying the retail price of his Medicines

Richmond, May 14, 1805.

The celebrated English running Horse

Clifden,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stables at Broad Rock, near Manchester, at *Twenty-Five Dollars* the season, (which may be discharged by the payment of *Twenty Dollars*, if paid within the season,) and *Half a Dollar* to the groom. The season will commence on the first of March, and end on the tenth of August. Good pasturage will be furnished *gratis*, and the utmost care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

CLIFDEN is a horse of uncommonly fine form, above fifteen and a half hands high, of a beautiful deep blood-bay, and perhaps the strongest made thorough-blooded horse on the continent. Large and powerful horses produce the only real good turf horses.

WILLIAM BALL.

Broad Rock, February 10th, 1805.

PEDIGREE.

I certify, that Clifden was gotten by Alfred, out of an own sister to the duke of Queensbury's bay horse, Mulberry, which was gotten by Florizel, out of James Pennyman's famous Matchem mare.—Clifden was bred by the earl of Derby, and sold untried for 500 guineas.

ISAAC PICKERING.

Foxlease, Hampshire, August 18th, 1799.

A similar pedigree is given to Doctor Thornton by Sir John Lade, who states that his royal highness the Prince of Wales presented Clifden to him; that he was a good sound horse, and won him some thousands on the turf.

ALLIANCE.

Alfred was gotten by Matchem. } Rocking[illegible]m's dam, Purity, by Matchem; Pumpkin, Maiden, Conundrum, Ranthos, Riddle, &c. by Matchem.

Alfred's dam by Snap. } Old Medley's dam by Snap, Snap Dragon, [dam of Old Selima's] dam by Snap, Old Shark's d. by Snap, et.

Clifden's dam by Florizel. } Old Diomed [imported from England and now standing at 50 dolls. a mare in Virginia] by Florizel.

Florizel by old King Herod. } High Flyer by Old King Herod, Woodpecker, [sire of Cormorant and Dragon] Magnet, [sire of Dare Devil] the famous running mare Muse, by King Herod.

Clifden's grandam by Matchem; so that he posseses double close crosses of Old Matchem, which covered at 50 guineas a mare, for the nine last years of his life, twenty-five mares by subscription, and died at 33 years of age! He was by old Cade the best son of the Godolphin Arabian. Thus Clifden descends immediately from the best stock on earth, and his pedigree cannot be exceeded, indeed scarcely equalled.

PERFORMANCES.

In the year 1792, at 5 years old, he won ten times out of his twelve first races, as may be seen by the Racing Calendar, which was unequalled for 8 years except by Buzzard.

1. In 1792, Thursday, August 2d, a sweepstakes made for Lewes, but run at Brightelmston, weight 12 stone 3lb, 4 miles.

Mr. O'Kelly's b. m. Miss Windmill, by High Flyer, rode by himself, 1—

Mr. Chichester's g m by King Fergus, rode by Lord Barrymore, 2—

Sir John Lade's b h Clifden, by Alfred, rode by himself, 3—

2—Lewes, August 9th—a match for 100 guineas, 12 stone each.

Sir John Lade's b h Clifden, rode by Lord Barrymore, 1—2—1

Mr. Chichester's g m by King Fergus, rode by Mr O'Kelly, 2—1—2

3—New Market, first October meeting, same year Sir John Lade's b h Clifden, by Alfred, 5 years old, walked over the Beacon course, on Friday the 5th, and received the 70 gs purse.

4—Second October meeting, same year, Monday 15th, Clifden, carrying 9 stone 12lb, beat Sir Chas. Bunbury's Playfellow, 4 years old, carrying 7 stone 8lb, d. i. 50 guineas—2 to 1 on Clifden.

5—Same day he received 10 guineas from Mr Chichester's Minister, 12 stone each, d. i. 25 guineas.

6—On the 17th, Clifden, carrying 9 stone, beat Mr O'Kelly's Big Ben [imported by the name of Traveller into Virginia] by Eclipse, carrying 8 stone 3lb, both 5 years old—50 guineas.

7—On the 19th, Clifden beat the duke of Grafton's Prunella, in a sweepstakes of 25 guineas each, 10 guineas forfeit, and received forfeit from his royal highness the duke of York's Fire, Sir Charles Bunbury's Amelia, Lord Clermont's Heroine, Mr Golding's Nameless.

8—On the 20th he beat Mr O'Kelly's Slack across the Flat, 50 guineas; 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Clifden.

9—On the 3d October, at Houghton meeting, Monday 29th, he received 40 guineas from Sir Ch. Bunbury's Amelia—100 guineas, half forfeit.

10—Same day he received 25 guineas from his royal highness the duke of York's Pyracmon—100 guineas, half forfeit.

11—Next day, 30th October, Mr Montolieu's Halkin, by Jupiter, beat Sir John Lade's Clifden,= 100 guineas.

12—November 1st, Clifden, 5 years old, carrying 8 stone 8lb, beat Mr O'Kelly's Excisemaa, by Sweetbriar, aged, carrying 8 stone 4lb—50 guineas.

The last race Clifden run, in 1792, was against the duke of Bedford's large horse Dragon, by Woodpecker. This was an astonishing race; each horse was rode by his owner, and carried 15 stone, or 210lb. over the Beacon course, 4 miles and nearly a quarter, for 300 guineas, Clifden was beat; but the duke of Bedford rode 15 stone, and Sir John Lade was obliged to carry about five stone dead weight, enough to kill even a good horse. Dragon never ran another successful race. Clifden, owned by the honorable Mr Bowes, ran the next year, and beat Mr O'Kelly's br. g. carrying above 12 stone each, rode by the owners, over the new course, Lewes, for 100 guineas—5 to 4 on Clifden.

The duke of Queensbury's Mulberry, full brother to Clifden's dam, beat the following horses at New Market—Lord Darby's Sir Peter Teazle, over the Beacon course, for 500 guineas, and his lordship has since refused 6000 guineas for Sir Peter, as stated in a letter to Doctor Thornton in 1800. Mulberry also beat Lord Clermont's Collector, over the six mile course, for 300 guineas; likewise the Yellow mare, for 300 guineas, B. C.—also Lord Clermont's Woodcock, d. i. for 200 guineas. In a sweepstakes of 50 guineas each, d. i. he beat Lord Clermont's Woodcock 1d, and Mr Fox's Braganza 3d. In a sweepstakes of 300 guineas each across the Flat, he beat Mr Bullock's grey Pumpkin 2d, and Clermont's Ospray 3d. And in a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, he beat the duke of Grafton's Oberon 2d, Lord Clermont's Woodcock 3d, and Mr Vernon's Mufti 4th. Thus Clifden, besides being a capital runner himself, is altogether from the first rate running stock.

In a letter from Mr Sturt, member of parliament for Dorsetshire, to Doctor Thornton, he say, "I know of four or five very promising colts of Clifden's get. One in particular of the honorable Lione Daners, another of Doctor Barnes's, and I have a yearling in my possession, which I think the finest colt of his age I ever saw. From having seen these, [his first colts] I repent having parted with him, and would willingly re-purchase the horse."

Mr Ringgold, at whose farm he stood in Washington county, Maryland, says Clifden's colts are the finest he ever saw, in every respect.

Clifden had only 50 mares in Virginia the season of 1802, the season after his colts being seen, he had 109 mares.—Colonel Patteson, with whom he first stood, says no colts have been seen equal to Clifden's since the time of Old Janus.

I do hereby certify, That Clifden stood in Chesterfield county at my stable, that he is a remarkable sure foal-getter, and his colts are large and handsome.

Given under my hand, this 30th day of January, 1804.

THOMAS BRANCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DESIROUS *to close his business in this place, as soon as possible, is induced to offer for sale, the following* VALUABLE PROPERTY, *viz.*—

A convenient two story Dwelling House, 24 feet square, having one room and a passage on the lower floor, two rooms on the second floor, and two good rooms in the garret; a cellar with plank floor, and divided into three apartments, one used for cooking; the yard inclosed with a brick wall seven feet high—the whole in good repair.—This tenement is situated near the Bell Tavern, on the cross street leading to the Rock Landing, and is insured in the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire in the state of Virginia, and the premiums paid.

Eleven unimproved half acre Lots, on Shocko Hill

600 *acres Military Land in Kenhawa county, on the waters of Old Town creek, a branch of Ohio river, being part of a grant made to George Muse, Adam Stevens, Andrew Lewis, and others, in the year* 1772.

25 *tracts of land in Montgomery county, containing* 32,172¼ *acres, the whole patented in my name, viz.*

4,000 *acres surveyed 3d April,* 1786, *in Montgomery county, on Cole river.*

3080 *acres surveyed 24th July,* 1786, *in same county, on Sixteen Mile creek, adjoining the late gen. Washington's survey on Kenhawa river.*

3062¼ *acres surveyed 23d July,* 1786, *in same county, on the Loop waters, waters of New river.*

1000 *acres surveyed 13th May,* 1786, *in same county, on the Ohio river.*

3210 *acres surveyed 5th April,* 1786, *in same county, south of a creek running into Cole river.*

2138 *acres surveyed 21st February,* 1787, *in same county, on Cole river.*

320 *acres, surveyed 3d February,* 1787, *in same county, on the waters of Cooper's Creek and Little Blue Stout.*

1300 *acres, surveyed 16th February,* 1787, *in same county, on the head waters of the South Fork of Cole river, that heads against Guyandott.*

95 *acres, surveyed 10th February,* 1787, *in same county, on the head waters of Glade creek.*

78 *acres, surveyed 8th February,* 1787, *in same county, on a branch emptying into Glade creek, on the south side of the same, and about one mile above the ford of said creek.*

500 *acres, surveyed 10th February,* 1787, *in same county, on the North fork of Mud river, that heads against the Guyandott.*

1300 *acres, surveyed 12th May,* 1786, *in same county, on the Ohio river.*

2000 *acres, surveyed 8th May,* 1786, *in same county, on the Great Kenhawa.*

1000 *acres, surveyed 16th May,* 1786, *in same county, and on same river.*

263 *acres, surveyed 8th February,* 1787, *in same county, on the head of Glade creek.*

214 *acres, surveyed 7th Feb.* 1787, *in same county, on the waters of Glade creek, on the south side thereof.*

135 *acres, surveyed 6th February,* 1787, *in same county, on the west end of Joe's Ridge, and on the waters of Glade creek.*

154 *acres, surveyed 6th February,* 1787, *in same county, on Joe's Ridge.*

228 *acres, surveyed 6th February,* 1787, *in same county, on Joe's Ridge, and the waters of Glade and Cooper's creek.*

414 *acres, surveyed 22d February,* 1787, *in same county, on the second fork of Cole river, on the road crossing from Piney river to Guyandott.*

2000 *acres, surveyed 26th February,* 1787, *in same county, under the big pipe Stem Knob, and running down both sides of the creek.*

416 *acres surveyed 4th February,* 1787, *in same county, on the waters of Cooper's creek and Joe's Ridge.*

380 *acres surveyed 3d February,* 1787, *in same county, on the head waters of Cooper's creek.*

3,338 *acres by survey 20th February,* 1787, *in same county, on the south fork of Cole river.*

1,345 *acres by survey 2d February* 1787, *in same county, on the head waters of little Blue-Stone, about half a mile north from the white oak lick.*

Three tracts of land in Monongalia county, patented in my name, viz:

350 *acres by survey 1st June,* 1796, *in Monongalia county, adjoining Matthew Richey's land, and the Randolph county line, on the waters of Cheat river.*

400 *acres surveyed 20th October,* 1797, *in same county, adjoining lands of Abner Harper, above the mouth of White day creek.*

400 *acres surveyed 15th November,* 1797, *in same county, adjoining Peter Drago, on Finches run, to include an improvement made in the year* 1773.

1000 *acres in same county, on the west of cheat-river, above the lands of Thomas Butler.*

800 *acres in same county, on Buffaloe creek, on a pre-emption right of David Grey.*

250 *acres in Greenbrier county, on Little deer creek, adjoining lands of Joseph McClung.*

891 *acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 1st August* 1787, *on the waters of Piney river and Paint creek, waters of Kenhawa river.*

435 *acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 30th June,* 1786, *joining the lands of Joseph Eaton, Richard Muse, and James McCorcle.*

230 *acres in Wythe county, surveyed 4th November,* 1795, *on the lead mine mill creek.*

180 *acres in Albemarle county, patent, dated 5th July* 1787, *on William Hill's creek, waters of Buck Island creek.*

One undivided moiety of five lots, in the Town of Winchester, No's. 89, 90, 100, 101 *and* 100.

The above will be sold very low, and the terms made known on application to

Wm. AUSTIN.

Richmond, April 4th, 1805.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER V.

There were several other questions of considerable consequence on which I differed from the majority of the republican party in congress; but in all of them a number of the most respectable republicans, and in two or three of them all the members from the five New England states, with one or two exceptions, united with me in opinion. In this review I shall only notice, and that briefly, the motion to enquire into the official conduct of judge Chase, the resolution for abolishing the loan offices, the motion to extinguish the state balances, and Mr. Randolph's respecting the Georgia claims. I was opposed to an inquisitorial investigation of the conduct of a public officer, upon the mere demand of a member in his place, without any specific accusation; but submitted without a murmur to the decision of the majority, and voted for the impeachment in the first instance, after the evidence was reported. I voted, in the first instance, in favor of discontinuing the office of commissioners of loans; but upon further examination, I began to fear that the measure might with propriety be construed into a violation of the public faith, and altered my vote. Most of the republican members from Massachusetts, like myself, altered their votes upon deliberate investigation, and the resolution was rejected by a small majority. Upon the motion to extinguish the state balances the members from the New England states were united, with the single exception of my colleague, Mr. Olin, to whose integrity and ability I shall always bear my feeble testimony; and the same was the case on the subject of the Georgia claims, except that one member from Massachusetts did not vote upon the question. These questions were considered as involving the interests of the eastern states to the amount of several millions of dollars; those states being creditors to a large amount as it respected the state balances; and numbering among their citizens most of the honest claimants whom the United States had stipulated with Georgia, upon the cession of the Georgia Mississippi Territory, to compensate in a certain ratio for the claims upon that state. These subjects, like all others of a local and complicated nature, have never been thoroughly investigated by the people at large; but as they have now become of national importance, I shall render my constituents an acceptable service by detailing to them the information I possess upon the subject. This letter will be devoted to a general view of the subject of the state balances, and the succeeding one to that of the Georgia claims.

The state balances, as they are called, result from circumstances immediately connected with our national independence. Innumerable were the difficulties which presented themselves in our councils during the revolutionary war; and the smiles of providence alone could have enabled our fathers to surmount them. From peculiar circumstances, certain states contributed more, and others less, than their equitable proportion, towards the support of the common cause: and certain principles were prescribed by congress for an ultimate equalization and settlement between the states. The resolution under consideration proposed the extinguishment of the balances due from several of the individual states to the United States, as appears by a report of commissioners appointed to adjust and finally to settle the demands of the several states for services rendered and supplies furnished the United States in the late revolutionary with Great Britain. This report was made on the 5th Dec. 1793. The whole amount of the balances due from the debtor states, and now proposed to be extinguished is $3,517,382. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, South-Carolina and and Georgia are creditor states; New-York, Delaware and North-Carolina debtor states to a large amount; the the other states but little interested in the question. The commissioners were men of integrity and talents, and their report met with a general acquiesence at the time when it was made. The state of New-York has actually paid a large sum towards her balance; and some of the other debtor states have expressly recognized the settlement. It is now proposed to extinguish the balances by a mere act of power, and congress are almost equally divided on the question. Were it not that so large a number of representatives consider the states they represent as interested, and were it not that some men possess a wonderfull faculty of making any question whatever a party one, this equal division of the national legislature on a subject so simple, would appear to a candid observer unaccountable. I cannot illustrate the nature and merits of the settlement, and the irresistable strength of the arguments against the extinguishment, than by subjoining an extract from the speech of Gen. Varnum, of Massachusetts, upon the resolution in question.

"The ordinance which passed the old Congress in 1787, authorising the settlement of the accounts of the several states against the United States, for services rendered and supplies furnished during the war, makes as ample and liberal provision for an allowance of all the accounts exhibited, as could possibly be expected, or even asked, by any of the parties to the settlement: it was founded on the principles of mutual compromise, and by the unanimous consent of all the states. By the conditions of the settlement agreed upon by that ordinance, the public faith of each state was solemnly pledged to all the other states, and the public faith of the United States was solemnly pledged to each individual state, that the settlement, and proportion of the debt allotted to each state, by the commissioners thus mutually agreed upon and chosen by all the states, should be final and conclusive. Soon after the establishment of the present government, in the year 1789, a law was passed by congress facilitating the settlement and for filling vacancies in the board agreeable to the principles of the ordinance of 1787, and so far as I have discovered by recurrence to the journals, this law passed without any opposition. In 1790, congress again assumed the consideration of the subject, and passed a law which recognized all the principles of the ordinance of 1787, and provided that a distribution of the whole expence should be made among the several states according to the first census under the present constitution. This law was also passed by an unanimous consent of the house, and in the senate where the state sovereignties are more particularly represented, it appears by the journals to have passed without opposition. Thus, sir, from the first agreement of 1787 to the final close of the settlement, all the states were unanimous in the mode prescribed for settlement, and stood most solemnly bound to each other to abide by it; and the public faith of the nation was, by the several acts of congress on the subject, most solemnly pledged to carry it into effect.

Can the legislature then relinquish these balances without violation of plighted public faith. And yet will they undertake to do it? Sir, it is a fundamental principle in the government of all civilized nations to pay the most sacred regard to plighted public faith. And, sir, the friends of our government have derived much consolation from the idea that the United States would never suffer their national character to be stained by a violation of this important national principle. Yet, sir, from what has taken place, it has been believed, that the United States would not be behind any nation on earth in the

preservation of this public virtue. But if the resolution on the table should be passed into a law, this valuable principle may receive a wound which may lead to fatal consequences. I must be permitted to doubt the power of congress to extinguish these balances without the concurrence of all the states. The settlement having been made under a solemn agreement of all the states, where will you find a power vested in congress to alienate the interest which any individual state has acquired in the balance in consequence of that agreement, and vest it in another state? No such power is expressed in the constitution, nor can I conceive it to be implied by any thing which is expressed in that instrument.

If then congress have no constitutional power to make the extinguishment, will not the transaction be considered as an innovation on the rights of individual states, as well as a dereliction of the public faith?

A gentleman from New-York has said, that the extinguishment could not be a violation of public faith, because congress had already given up a part of the debt It seems to me that the gentleman's conclusion does not naturally follow the premises which he has stated, for if it could under any circumstances be considered a dereliction of public faith to extinguish these balances, it cannot at this time be considered the less so, merely on the ground of the legislature having heretofore fallen into error on the subject. The fact is, that congress did, in 1790, pass a law for remitting the balances, on condition that each debtor state would pay into the treasury of the United States by a given period the amount of the sums which had been assumed by the United States, of their respective state debts prior to the settlement. But, sir, at the time of passing that law, and ever since, I have considered it in the same point of light as I do the resolution before you, and therefore cannot admit that as a circumstance in favor of the resolution. That provision has now expired, without being embraced by any of the debtor states, except in that which has been done by the state of New-York in fortifying her ports and harbors. If the state of Delaware had thought proper to have complied with this liberal provision, she might have been discharged from a debt of 600,000 dollars for 60,000 dollars, but it seems that she prefers a total extinction to a partial payment. If the balances should be extinguished on the principle that the settlement was unjust, which is the only ground taken in favor of their extinguishment, I am apprehensive that this is only to be a stepping stone to a more favorite object. I mean the extinguishment of the balances due to the creditor states on the settlement; for although these balances have been funded by the United States, it is well known that the evidences of the debt in the possession of the creditor states are not transferable, so that congress will have nothing to do to effect this part of the business, but to order payment to the creditor states on these balances to be stopped."

I shall conclude with observing, that it is not probable that the debtor states will ever pay the full amount of their balances; nor is it probable that the creditor states will ever engage in a civil war to compel them to make payment. This situation of things furnishes, no argument in favor of the adoption of the monstrous principle, that honest debts may be extinguished by a wanton act of power. Let the balances stand on record against the debtors until a sense of justice shall prevail over private interest, and induce them to make an honorable composition with their creditors.

JAMES ELLIOT.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE CHASE.

Wednesday, February 20.

The testimony having concluded on both sides,

Mr. Early rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President—There is no attitude in which the government of this nation can be viewed, more completely demonstrative of the efficacy of its principles than that in which it is now placed. We are now occupied in an act well calculated to test the practicability of those principles, and to prove their fitness or unfitness for the condition of that country over which they are destined to rule. There is presented before this great depository of national justice, a highly important officer of the government, charged with acts violative of some of its leading and most essential principles. An officer who has been cloathed with the function of administering to a great and rising people the blessings of freedom in their most vital relations, is the object against whom charges of this serious nature are exhibited. He stands charged with violating the sacred charter of our liberties, and with setting at naught the most holy obligations of society. He stands charged with perverting the high judicial functions of his office for the purposes of individual oppression, and of staining the pure ermine of justice by political party spirit. These charges are founded upon transactions which have passed in review before an enquiring world, and which in the estimation of the representatives of the American government have cast a foul reproach on their national character. To this tribunal have they appealed for a vindication of that character. Hither do they appeal for the preservation of the dearest principles of their liberty, and for the sure support of their most sacred rights. It is here they must enter the complaints of the nation. It is here they must drag the guilty to punishment.

The first article, preferred by the house of representatives in support of their impeachment, charges a conduct upon the respondent, which strikes at one of the most vital principles of the government of this nation; the right of "trial by an *impartial* jury."—It ought never to be forgotten that the deprivation of this right was one of the injuries for which the people of this country put to the risk of a revolution all that was dear. Nor ought it to be forgotten that the security of this right forms one of the greatest safeguards of the federal constitution. "In all criminal trials the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an *impartial* jury of the state and district."

The relative rights of judges and juries have at some periods of judicial history been so little understood, and the limits of each so indistinctly marked, that the benefits of the institution of jury trial were left much at the mercy of *arbitrary and overbearing judges*. But it was reserved for the honor of modern times to dissipate this uncertainty so baneful to justice, and to fix down the establishment upon its only proper foundation; that of the right to determine without control, both the law and the fact in *all criminal cases whatsoever*. This right has now been so long practised upon in the United States, and may be considered as so well established, that it is scarcely to be expected we shall witness upon that point any difference of opinion. Still less it is to be expected that we shall witness such difference, when we are discussing principles which apply to cases capital. In such cases it is the glory of the laws of this country, that the offence of the accused should be left exclusively to the judgment of those least liable to be swayed by the weight of accusing influence. It is no part of my intention to deny the right of judges to expound the law in charging juries. But it may be safely affirmed that such right is the most delicate they possess, and the exercise of which should be guarded by the utmost caution and humanity.

The accused shall enjoy the right to a "trial by an *impartial* jury." We charge the respondent with deliberately violating this important provision of the constitution, in wresting from John Fries the privileges of having his case heard and determined by an impartial jury: For that the respondent took upon himself substantially to decide the case by prejudging the law applying thereto, at the same time accompanying the opinion thus formed and thus delivered, by certain observations and declarations calculated necessarily to create a prepossession against the case of Fries, in the minds of those who had been summoned to serve upon the jury, thereby making themselves the reverse of impartial.

These were the acts of a man who, from his own declarations, appears to have well understood upon what *points the defence would turn*. It was the act of a man who it appears had been well informed of all that passed at the previous trial of Fries; who knew that there was no dispute as to facts, and that the whole of the defence depended upon the discussion and determination of those very principles of law which he had thus prejudged, and upon the application of those authorities which he had thus excluded in the hearing and very presence of those who were to pass upon the life and death of the accused.—No argument had been heard from counsel; no opportunity had been afforded to prove that the offence committed did not amount to the crime charged; no defending voice had been raised in behalf of the accused; but without being heard, and without having had any opportunity to be heard, his case was adjudged *against* him. I say, *adjudged against him without the chance of being heard*. For surely the case was adjudged against him, when the only point upon which it was defensible was determined against him, and that determination publicly announced from the bench. That this was done before the accused could possibly have a chance of being heard is placed beyond contradiction by all the testimony. And that the judge knew the point, which he thus prejudged, to be the only ground upon which the defence rested, is perfectly clear. For from what his own declarations at the time of announcing the opinion, it appears that he was well acquainted with all that had passed at the previous trial of Fries.

But, sir, we must look further into the progress of this transaction. It was not enough that the poor trembling victim of judicial oppression should thus have his dearest privileges snatched from him by a prejudication of his case! It was not enough that the impartiality of those who were to compose his jury should be converted into a prepossession against him, by the imposing authority of solemn declarations from the bench! But the small remaining darling hope of life was to be smothered by a preclusion of his counsel from arguing the law to the jury. This fact, though sternly denied in the answer of the respondent, has nevertheless been established in a manner which must irresistably force conviction upon the mind. Mr. Lewis affirms it positively. Mr. Dallas confirms it in a manner peculiarly strong. Not being himself present when the opinion was delivered to the bar, he received from Mr. Lewis a statement of what had passed, and in an address to the court afterwards repeated distinctly this statement, and particularly that part which attributed to the judge a declaration that if the counsel had any thing to say upon the law, they must address themselves to the court and not to the jury. To this statement no reply was made by the court, either correcting or denying it. Thus stands the evidence in the affirmative. Opposed to this we have the negative testimony of Messrs. Rawle, Tilghman and Meredith, who have no recollection of any such declaration. I address myself to those who well know the difference between affirmative and negative testimony. I address myself to those who well know the established rule in the law of evidence, that the testimony of one affirmative witness countervails that of many negative ones—and I am sure that I address myself to those who must feel the complete coincidence of this rule with the dictates of common sense. Upon this ground alone we might safely rest our proposition.—But, sir, we will not rest it here. It appears from the testimony of the witnesses on both sides, that almost every observation from the counsel to the court the second day was predicated upon the idea that something had been said on the preceding day restrictive of their privileges. These observations, although addressed to the court and carrying this feature prominent in their face, were neither contradicted nor corrected by the court. This was a strong tacit admission of the correctness of the idea upon which they were bottomed. But, Sir, we have not only this tacit admission, but we have in testimony, this strong and impressive declaration from Judge Chase, that "the counsel might be heard in opposition to the opinion of the court, at the hazard of their characters."

But, Mr. President, we have the positive admission of the respondent, in page 18 of his answer, that certain observations were made by him condemning the use of common law authorities upon the doctrine of treason, and also condemning authorities under the statute of treasons, but prior to the English revolution.—[Here the passage was read.] By a reference to page 22 of the answer it will be found that the respondent admits that these observations of his were made on the first day; yet, sir, nothing of all this is remembered by Messrs. Rawle, Tilghman, or Meredith. How light then, how extremely light must their bare want of recollection weigh against the positive affirmative testimony of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Dallas.

Considering my position as uncontrovertibly established, I will proceed to observe, that the offence with which Fries stood charged, was the highest possible offence which can be committed in a state of society. The punishment annexed to its commission was the highest possible punishment known to our laws. The accused was therefore entitled to every possible indulgence. In favor of life, not only every possible ground should be occupied by counsel to the jury, but every possible argument listened to and weighed with patience and forbearance; and it should never be forgotten, that judge Chase had such a conduct set as an example before him, in a previous trial of the same case. Yes, sir, a brother judge of his, who has since gone to the world of spirits, had set him an example, conspicuous for the purity of its excellence, and which should have arrested his career in the commission of this cruel outrage up on all humanity. But judge Chase predetermines the law; then prohibits counsel from proving to the jury that the law was not as laid down. This was in effect an extinguishment at once of the whole right of jury trial. All the privileges and all the benefits of that institution were swept at once from an American court of justice, and scarcely the external form preserved. The law was predetermined by the judge, and the accused was debarred from pleading it to the jury. Of what avail is it, sir, that the jury should be made judges of law and fact when the law is not permitted to be expounded to them? Of what avail is it that the accused should have a trial by jury, when he is prevented from stating and explaining to the jury the only ground upon which his case is defensible? The right to hear and determine facts is *not more the right* of a jury, than the right to hear and determine the law. To deprive them then, of the privilege of hearing and determining the law, is as much a violation of their rights, as to deprive them of the privilege of hearing and determining facts. The right of the accused to be heard upon the facts to the jury, is not more his right, than the right of being heard upon the law to the jury. To deprive him then of the privilege of being heard upon the law to the jury, is as much a violation of his rights, as to deprive him of the privilege of being heard upon the facts to the jury.

But, sir, we are assailed by a train of reasoning on the part of the respondent, in exculpation of his conduct, which it may be proper to notice in part at this stage of the argument. He informs us in his answer that the law of treason having been solemnly settled by prior adjudications, he was not at liberty to depart from the principles so settled, even had he thought them incorrect, and he enters into a lengthy discussion to shew the importance of uniform adherence to doctrines properly considered and solemnly established. It is no part of my intention to dispute either the correctness of the decisions previously made upon the constitutional doctrine of treason, or the propriety of an adherence to those decisions on the part of judge Chase. For although I consider both extremely questionable, they yet appear to me to constitute no part of the present enquiry. This enquiry is whether the judge was authorized or can be excused for delivering an opinion upon the law before counsel were heard on the part of the accused, and for debarring counsel from the exercise of their constitutional privilege to address the jury on the law as well as the facts, thereby making the opinion thus prejudged and thus extra judicially delivered completely decisive of the case. And give me leave to say, sir, that the reasoning, resorted to by the respondent to excuse this conduct on his part is, in my opion, an aggravation of his offence. It is of importance truly that juries should be guarded against improper impressions from counsel, on having the law previously explained to them. And it is a favour to counsel to be informed that the ground they mean to occupy is not tenable, that they may look out for other resources. Would not this reasoning go to authorize a judge in all criminal prosecutions to settle the law before the case was heard? He had nothing else to do, sir, according to this doctrine, that to inform himself of the facts, as in Fries's case, and then before any trial is had settle the law; at the same time prohibiting counsel from arguing that to the jury. And if the reason that the law has been so solemnly settled that it cannot be departed from is to form an excuse, the more settled the law, the longer practiced upon, the stronger the reason. In every case of murder of theft then it is to confer a favour on the counsel to inform them what grounds are not tenable. It is of importance to instruct the jury what the law is upon the case, that they may be guarded against improper impressions, and then to render this object effectual, prevent the counsel from arguing the law to the jury. In the case of Fries, I hold it that the knowledge of the judge that the case depended solely upon legal principles is a circumstance highly aggravating his offence. He knew that there was no dispute as to facts and that by thus prejudging the law, he fixed the destiny of the accused. But it was material to do this to guard the jury from improper impressions! My God! has it come this? And is this the amount of our boasted constitutional right of jury trial, that they whose exclusive right it is to determine both the law and the fact, are to be guarded from improper impressions by the prejudged, extra judicial opinion of him who possesses no right to determine either.

We are told by the respondent, that he not only never interdicted the counsel for Fries from arguing the law to the jury, but that he afterwards on the next day expressly offered to let them take as wide a rage as they pleased. Mr. President, I must confess I have been disappointed. I had expected that much of the defence against the first article would have rested upon the transactions of that day. I had so expected, not because of any opinion of my own, that from them any substantial excuse could be extracted; but because public opinion had somewhat inclined to rest an excuse upon that foundation.—For myself, it has been my misfortune to be unable to perceive in this part of the transaction any features other than such as afford additional proof of the unjust and oppressive intent with which the judge appears to have acted. Indeed, sir, the respondent must himself have considered the transactions of the second day, as dangerous topics. He has touched them highly indeed. If his conduct had been so free from blame as is contended in the answer, why was an appearance of fairness to be cast over the scene by having the papers recalled upon which the opinion had been written, whilst the opinion itself remained. A short view of this part of the transaction may not be unimportant. It may afford us some strong proofs of the respondent. We are involuntarily led to inquire why the papers were recalled? Was it because of the oppressive tendency with which they operated upon the case of the accused? Was it because of any conviction on the part of the judge of the impropriety of the steps he had taken, or compunction for the cruel situation in which he had placed poor Fries? No, sir? The papers were recalled because of the firm and manly stand made by the counsel. It was because those counsel were men of characters too independent, and were governed by a sense of duty too high to submit to such a prostration of their right. The determination to recall the papers was not taken until after it was seen that the counsel would abandon their cause rather than acquiesce in a conduct so oppressive and so injurious.

This recalling of the papers was a farce acted for the purpose of giving a specious appearance to the face of things, but the folly thereof could only be exceeded by the criminality of the first act. Was the crime the greater because the opinion was written? Was it the act of writing the opinion and throwing down the paper to the bar which constituted the evil to Fries? Or was it the formation of a prejudged and extrajudicial opinion completely decisive of the case, and the communication of that opinion in the very presence of those who were to try the accused; In my opinion it was the last. The evil was complete by the prejudication, and withdrawing the paper could have no possible effect. The case of the accused had been predetermined—had been extrajudicially predetermined—predetermined by the judge who had no right to determine it at all; and the counsel were left to the forlorn hope of convincing the judge that the opinion delivered by him was erroneous. "They might be heard in opposition to the opinion of the court at the hazard of their characters." This is his declaration on the second day.

If then I were asked, as were Fries's counsel, on the second day, by the other judge, and as I know many are now disposed to ask, whether, if an error had been committed, I would not suffer it to be corrected? I would answer that this was an act which from its nature admitted of no correction. It was a crime complete in its performance, and complete in all its baneful consequences. Repentance even had there been any, could have afforded no relief: it came too late. As well might a man, after he had inflicted a mortal wound upon another, ask to be forgiven, because before the death of the wounded he was brought to repent from an apprehension of the consequences. In my opinion, Judge Chase had committed the sin not to be repented of.

As to the proffered permission to the counsel on the second day that they might proceed without the restrictions before imposed, it has been my misfortune to be unable to perceive either any proof of a disposition to relent on the part of the judge, or any privileges to the counsel which placed them or their client upon ground more advantageous than that on which they had before stood. On the contrary, I think I perceive in the whole of the judge's conduct taken together, on the second day a deliberated design to impose upon the understanding of those present, by exhibiting the external form of fairness, whilst he continued to hold on upon the substance of injustice. For notwithstanding there appeared from his expressions, at first a disposition to permit the counsel to argue the case without any restraint, yet it ought to be kept in constant recollection, that when brought to explain himself, the general permission which had been thus apparently given, was subjected to restrictions of very serious import. The counsel were permitted to argue the law to the jury, but the manner in which they should do so would be regulated by the court. The counsel were permitted to lay down the law, but should not read cases which were not law. That common law cases, and cases under the statute of of treasons, but prior to the revolution in England, were not law and should not be read. Look at the consequence! The counsel might argue the law to the jury, but were interdicted from the use of those authorities, which in their opinion bore most strongly upon the case, and upon which, it was within the knowledge of the judge, they had principally relied in the prior trial. They might lay down the law to the jury, but should not read cases which were not law. And who was to determine whether the cases offered by counsel were or were not law? And pray, sir, was not the right of the jury to determine the law, as effectually invaded by the judge's taking upon himself to determine each case as it was offered, as their right was invaded by the judge's determining upon the whole together? I maintain, sir, that it is not the right of the judge in criminal, and especially in capital causes, to determine that any case is not the law; for if he can determine that question as to a single authority, and upon that ground wrest it from the jury, he may do so as to all, and thus as effectually abolish the great privilege of trial by jury. I know it may be objected to this reasoning, that unless some restriction is imposed upon counsel, they may abuse their privileges by reading any thing however inapplicable to the jury. This, sir, is to suppose an extreme case, and it is never correct to reason from extreme cases. It is no proof against a privilege, that it is to be abused. And there is a security against extreme abuse in this privilege, from the regard which professional men necessarily feel for their professional reputation.

Here, Mr. President, we might close the argument upon the first article. But it is not possible; no, sir, not possible here to stop our reflections.—When we review the ground which has been already travelled over; when in that review we behold the American citizen summoned to the bar of justice to undergo a trial in which his life is at stake; when we behold his judge, contrary to all precedent and in violation of every feeling of humanity, pre-occupying the only ground upon which the case of the accused was defensible, and closing upon him this only avenue to safety, truly I feel that my feeble powers of language are not competent to a description of the scene; it must be left to the strong impression of silence. For this transaction then in the name of the American people we denounce Judge Chase. We denounce him for invading their most valuable privilege, *the trial by jury*. We denounce him for taking into his own unhallowed hands, the disposal of the life of an American citizen; and we invoke the justice of the nation to expiate by the proper punishment this most unholy sin.

The second, third, and fourth articles, exhibited by the House of Representatives, charge the defendant with a course of conduct upon a particular trial which affords many grounds of accusation. In this case it is true no unfortunate individual was charged with an offence which demanded his life as an expiation; yet, sir, there were other rights involved equally sacred in the laws of a free country. The liberty and the property of the accused were the price of a conviction.

In casting our eyes over the ground upon which the different scenes of the transaction now about to be examined are spread, we are struck with a feature not usual in the history of human concerns. It would seem that even the restraint of appearances was no longer felt. We find the respondent setting out with a conduct, which seemed to prove that the fate of the accused was fixed. We find him pursuing a system of conduct throughout, which wrested from the accused some of his best established and most valuable privileges. We find him endeavoring to heap shame and odium on those who occupied the station of advocates, because they would not timely yield to his unwarrantable invasion of long established rights.

Mr. President, notwithstanding the labored attempts made by the defendant in his answer to exculpate himself from imputation in compelling Mr. Basset to serve upon the jury in the trial of Callender—yet, sir, I must be permitted to say, that those attempts seem to me to be only the exertions of a mind conscious of impropriety, and seeking to impose upon the understanding of others. The test adopted, by which to try the impartiality of the jurors, in that case may possibly by some be held a correct one? but the *manner of applying* that test as then practised upon, is what I believe can be accounted for upon no other supposition than that of a determination on the part of the judge to procure the conviction of the accused. Upon what other principle can it be accounted for, that the jurors should be asked "whether they had formed and delivered an opinion upon the charges laid in the indictment, when they knew not and were not suffered to know what those charges were? Why else could it be laid down by the judge, that because the individuals called to serve upon the jury, did not know what charges were in the indictment (having never seen nor heard it read) that therefore they could not have formed and delivered an opinion upon the subject? And why else did the judge, when this monstrous logic was contradicted by the *face* of one of the jurors delivering in open court an opinion upon the whole subject of those charges, without having seen, or heard the indictment read; why else did the judge, in the teeth of this damning fact, order the juror sworn?

Every juror sworn might, like Mr. Basset, have formed and delivered an opinion which concluded the conviction of the accused, and yet because they did not know that the subject matter of such opinion constituted the charges in the indictment, having neither seen it nor heard it read, the expression of such opinion, created no qualification.

Unworthy evasion! An evasion which prevents the doctrine of disqualification in a juror from receiving any practical operation. An evasion which effectually puts at nought that principle of the constitution so often adverted to in a former part of the argument, that "the accused shall enjoy the right of a trial by an impartial jury." Upon this point I beg leave to read two authorities. Mr. Early here cited 3 Bac. Abr. 756, and Co. L. 167 l.

But we are told by the respondent in his answer, that the declaration made by Mr. Baffett, did not disqualify him, because it contained no direct opinion as to the guilt of the *traverser*. This I understand to be the amount of all the labored reasoning and nice distinctions drawn by the respondent upon this point. There is, sir, a plain common sense rule to govern use upon this subject, which in my opinion is as safe in its principle. A juror must be *indifferent*. How must he be indifferent? What kind of indifference is this which is made necessary? The manner in which judge Chase has stated and explained this rule is certainly calculated to confuse and mislead. "The juror, says he, must be indifferent between the government and the accused as to the subject matter."

Must the juror in reality be indifferent between the parties as to the subject matter of prosecution only? Will not a prejudice against the accused, flowing from other causes, create a disqualification? I address myself to those who well know that partiality, arising from a variety of relations in society, as well as prejudice arising from a variety of causes, destroys that character of indifference necessary to render a juror competent, and that this partiality or prejudice need not relate to the subject matter of prosecution.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1805.

The editor of the National Intelligencer has advertised the first volume of the trial of judge Chase; and in his paper has given us the speech of Mr. Early of Georgia, one of the managers in the House of Representatives.—Mr. Early is perhaps the handsomest speaker among the democrats in the House: this speech is the best among those of the Managers; tho' it is doing him no injustice to say, that it is good for nothing. It has not one argument of weight: it destroys not a single position taken by the judge in justification, and even *compulsion* of his conduct, for in many instances, for which he has been accused by the House, he was *compelled* by law to do as he did. Mr. Early argued almost altogether from the Articles of Impeachment, instead of arguing from the proofs. The speech is almost altogether declamation; and tho' mostly froth, 'tis not so frothy as Randolph's, and has very little of his bitterness, malice, and venom. For in Randolph's speech there was a degree of venom and malice altogether unprecedented, and altogether unmerited; for the judge and his counsel treated, throughout the trial, the managers with great delicacy and forbearance, to which they were not entitled: and in return for which the judge was treated with one hundred times as much of the persecuting spirit, the predetermination to convict, however innocent he might be, as he was charged with exhibiting towards the guilty Fries and Callender.

If any one feels any doubt as to the perfect innocence of the judge, and does not remember, while reading Mr. Early's speech, the grounds of justification, he ought to attend at the same time to the judge's "Answer and Plea:" such attention will be amply sufficient: when the speeches of his counsel shall be published, he will be almost fatigued with proofs of correctness and innocence.

The following is a list of the representatives to congress from this state:

T. Lewis, J. Randolph, jun. T. M. Randolph, J. W. Eppes, W. Jones, C. Clark, T. Newton, jun. P. R. Thompson, J Claiborne, A. Trigg, D. Holmes, J. Dawson, J. W. Garnett, J. Smith, ——— Morrow, J. G. Jackson, ——— Wilson, B. Bassett, and P. Goodwin, and John Clopton, and Edwin Gray, and Matthew Clay.

Such is the list of our Pitts, Sheridans and Foxes.—There is but one federalist among them. The federalists, excepting the district of Mr. Lewis, appear not to have exerted themselves at all. We are told that not 200 votes were given in the Eastern Shore counties;—hence Mr. Griffin was not re-elected.

A late Enquirer, speaking of Major Stephenson, whose seat in congress is now supplied by a democrat, says that he, while in the legislature, "attempted to throw an *illiberal* censure on gov. Monroe and the executive council for disbursements of the public money."

What *disbursements* were these? During the contest in the house of representatives of the United States in Feb. 1801, Mr. Monroe kept a *line of expresses* from Richmond to Washington to gain the first intelligence of the proceedings there. A writer in the Enquirer of yesterday, who has said some things to a good purpose, and a good many things to no purpose, makes this remark:—"It is well known that the *president* Monroe had taken the necessary precautions to obtain the earliest intelligence that he might immediately *summon the legislature* to the support of their country"—*i. e.* if Mr. Jefferson should not be chosen—To "immediately summon the legislature," if congress had made a president "by law." We have heard it suggested that Virginia would have seceded from the union, or would have *forced* Mr. Jefferson into the president's chair; we have now cause to believe these suggestions correct. This one step taken by Mr. Monroe as governor of the state of Virginia, ought to make a proper impression on the minds of all, relative to the determination of some characters in this state, that *Virginia shall rule the union*. What right had the executive council of this state to establish this line of expresses? What would have been thought had the governors of the different New England states done the same? If Mr. Burr had been elected, what would the council have done? Would they have summoned the legislature to declare against the other states? Would the legislature have issued a proclamation calling on all the democrats in the United States to flock to the standard?

The council deserved and highly deserved censure for *such* disbursement of the money of the state, and Major Stevenson merits thanks for his attempt to have them censured.

Mr. Abraham Venable and Mr. Wilson C. Nicholas were appointed senators to congress. Mr. Venable gave up his seat to become president of the bank, and Mr. Nicholas his to become collector of the port of Norfolk. These gentlemen have been toasted as "political recreants," by the "genuine" republicans, as they call themselves. But Mr. Nicholas has lately resigned his collectorship, some suppose with both his eyes on the governorship of the state. If so, the Petersburg toast-makers ought to *toast him back again* as a *genuine* republican. Now we know not that Mr. Nicholas had any such view in resigning the collectorship at Norfolk, or any such wish; but if any of those who are dissatisfied with his republicanism would just ask him if he would accept of such an office if chosen, and he should answer in the affirmative, we do not see why he should not be restored to all the rights and privileges of genuine republicanism. If a willingness to serve the people, and accept of important offices, be a test of genuine republicanism, there are certainly very many genuine republicans in this state: they are as plenteous as strawberries.—There are no less than eight or ten of these genuine republicans who are candidates for the governor's chair. Take away the expectation of office from the most noisy democrats, and you take away all their "genuine republicanism." If there were to be a dozen governors chosen annually, there would be twelve times as many "genuine republicans" in the state as there now are.

For de *Gazette* of *Virzhinia*, or, vat you call it? de

VIRZHINIA GAZETTE.

VUN ADVERTISEMENT.

By myself JEAN JAQUES GRANDRIENTETE, painter, jus arrive from France, where he has had de honor to paint great many pictures of de grand people of de court of St. Cloud, for which he goet very little pay, which cendooce him to come to dis land of leeberty.

When he read vat has been done in America, and when he conseeder vat will be done t'other day by posterity, hees bres swells wid de contemplation. De labors of her heroes will be de subject of heestory, and poetry, and comedy, and trazhedy, and sculpture, and last of all, of painting: when he consider how deefficult eet ees to do zhustеece to de grand characters of dees nation, especially for vun foreign man; when he conseeder de services and de grand works of Mr. Zhefferson, of Mr. Gallatin, &c. Monsieur *Jean Jaques Grandrientete*, "amble heemself before de magnitude of de undertaking."—Neverdeless,

Monsieur *Jean Jaques Grandrientete* propose at dis time to de inhabitants of Rishmond, to make very many republican pictures; to be put in de Capitol, dat posterity, when he come, may see de works of hees forefaders. Every picture will be four feet long and two feet *broad*, or *narrow*, vitch you please. For every picture I mus ave *feefty dollar*, vitch ees very small sum ven eet ees consider dat eet ees but one tousand dollar for twenty picture.

To de *zhentlemen* of de LEZHISLATURE OF VIRZHINIA—You see vat I propose for de honor of yourselfs and de state. Vill you not open de purse?

To de ladies and zhentlemen of Rishmond—You see vat I profess for de honor of yourselfs and your city. Vill you not open de purse?

As soon as vun hundred pictures are subscribed for, I will stop making any more for less dan 100 dollar each.

1. De firs vill be vun map of de United States at *larzhe*, on a *small* scale.—N. B. Delaware will not be in eet, because eet ees so tam small; nor Connecticut, nor Massashuset, because so tam preescraf and so federal—Nother N. B.—Eef Connecticut and Massashuset grow not any more federal, and eef de leetleness of Deleware grow beegger, dey shall all come in to de picture.

2. De nex picture dat I shall make vill be de second. Dis vill be vun picture of Mr. ZHEFFERSON, ven he was firs vice president. In dis picture all de senators look at heem, and he look at heaven; and *pray* for Zhon Adam. All dis time Callender stand behind, and take tree four money bills from hees left hand: but Monsieur *Jean Jaques Grandrientete* vill paint de *bills* so bad nobody shall know dat dey are bills.

3. De nex picture vill be picture de tird. Dis vill be vun picture of all de modern philosophers, in boats on James River, trying wid forks and spades to gader up vun, only vun, bushel baket full of *mown shine* from de top of de water. Dis vill be very beautiful picture: een vun corner of eet, Mr. Zhefferson vill look on de rest very grasnd, very placid, very pensive and more philosophical as all de rest.

4. De nex picture ees de fourt picture, where dere ees painted vun large negro vid two horns growing out of hees forehead. De negro look very angry: by and bye come de great philosopher and cover hos de horns wid vun pair of red breeches: den all well.

5. De nex ees vun picture hole parcel rats nibbling and nibbling at zhudge Shase till dey eat up hees boots: dis ees vun side de picture—On t'oder side ees all de rats and mice passing deliberate vote to not pay for de boots of de zhudge, because de rats had been very kind not to leave him widout a rag on, vitch dey wanted to do.

6. De nex ess vun picture of Mr. Randolph and Mr. Nicholson pushing vun larzhe lever under de constitution, and calling on all de people to get on de lever, so dat de constitution may be upset and dey set up.

7. De nex ees de picture of Mr. Gallatin and Meester Duane, and Mr Antony Campbell, carrying books from de treasury: dis is very good picture. Monsieur John Jaques Grandrientete has painted dem so like tree *honest* men dat dere best friends scarcely know dem.

8. De nex ees de picture of de inside of de Hay Market Theatre at de city of Washington in the year 1925: dis picture has a very beautiful view of de pit and de gallery: and all de gentlemen and ladies, members of congress, foreign ambassadors, &c. De play ees "America duped;" de farce is "de Philosopher's dark loves."

Monsieur John Jaques Grandrientete beg leave to say dat dese are all de pictures yet done. as fast as de remaining pictures of de Zhefferson Gallery are finished, he will be so good as to let hees patrons know.

Any zhentlemen and ladies wishing to subscribe, vill please to call on me at my lodgings, right opposite to t'oder side of de way, near de house dat stands a great way from dat vitch is not very near de houses round de market house.

JOHN JAQUES GRANDRIENTETE.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

At the late term of the supreme court, seven persons were convicted of various crimes; four of whom were sentenced to be confined to hard labor; two to be whipped; and *John H. Nichols*, for counterfeiting, was sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory. The last sentence was executed on Thursday. The following article, extracted from the *Prospectus* of the "*Miscellaneous Dictionary*," will shew that Nichols is no common culprit:

"*Examined, and dedicated by permission, to His Excellency*

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire:

The President of United America; his country's boast, the friend of science, and advocate of man."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson, *to the author, dated Washington, March* 9, 1801.

SIR,

"The proposition which you are pleased to make, of dedicating to me, your Dictionary of elegant Essays, cannot but be grateful to me, as it is an additional testimony of the esteem of my fellow-citizens, and of ONE IN PARTICULAR, who has been able to raise his mind above the *ocean of calumny* under which it has been thought expedient to endeavor to overwhelm my name. Though I am far from admitting that it can contribute to the recommendation of your book, which is above such feeble aids: but you are perfectly right in believing me the sincere friend of science and of its propagation and advancement. Accept my best wishes and salutations, &c. TH: JEFFERSON.

Mr. John H. Nichols."

This person's name is not *John H.* Nichols, but *Jonathan* Nichols. To the writer of this article he is well known: and, as it is very probable that after this chastisement in Boston, he will seek employment in some printing office in the middle or southern states, it would be well to give some account of him, and to describe him so that no one may be deceived by him.

Jonathan Nichols is a native of Wilmington, (Mass.) His father is an honest industrious shoemaker of that town. Jonathan having discovered an inclination to books, his father, though he could ill afford it, sent him to Andover Academy, where he continued a considerable time; till he was detected in *stealing*, and was obliged to abscond. He some time afterwards lived with a country merchant, from whom he ran away: and in the year '98 came to my office, and wished to learn the printing-business. Not knowing his character, and finding him of capacity and school learning superior to other boys, I received him, and had him bound as an apprentice.—Finding him rather inclined to the doctrines of the new school, and detecting him in several immoralities, I first attempted to reform him by reasoning with him; after, by whipping—but all to no purpose. In January '99, he ran away from me: about a month after he returned very humble, and apparently penitent. He did not continue long however before he ran away again. I advertised him and expected to hear no more of him. In the summer of 1800 I accidentally met him in the street in Baltimore—ragged, dirty and pennyless. He told me that after leaving me he had entered a midshipman on board one of the United States vessels then lying at Boston; that he had been *left* [more probably whipped and cashiered] in the West-Indies; that he afterwards arrived at Charleston, S. C. and from there had then come on to Baltimore, paying his expences by stopping and working at different printing offices on the way. He appeared very humble and grieved at his own misconduct; and promised, if I would forgive him, to stay with me and conduct faithfully and uprightly till he should be 21 years of age. I conversed with him one or two hours, and urged him in the strongest manner possible to a regular life. I procured him some clothes and a little money, and set him to work: but the next night the young philosopher was off.

In 1802, being in Boston, I heard from a gentleman that knew him, that Nichols had become quite a literary character, and was about publishing a *dictionary*; and that he had received a very flattering letter from the sage of Monticello. Of him I heard nothing more till the arrival of the last Boston papers.

Nichols is about 22 years of age, nearly 5 and a half feet high, of quite a swarthy complexion, black eyes rather sunk in the head, and thick, large and very prominent lips. It is thought necessary thus to describe him to prevent his finding employment in any federal office, where he is not known: it is most likely, however, that he will seek employment in some democratic office, perhaps the Aurora office, to which a congeniality of moral character may recommend him.

It appears by the Boston papers that this Nichols has been very active with his pen in the cause of democracy and Mr. Jefferson, a writer of handbills, &c. against governor Strong.

Mr. Jefferson it seems had the honor of a letter from Mr. Nichols. We should have been highly gratified with a sight of this letter. The letter of Mr. Jefferson is so cordial, so complimentary, that we cannot but think there must have been something extraordinary in Jonathan's letter: something must have been said against Christianity or against Washington, or Mr. Jefferson could not have written such a reply.

We advise Jonathan, the last advice that we shall probably ever give him, to confess publicly his faults; to publish all the letters that have passed between him and Mr. Jefferson; to acknowledge, if ever he received money from him; and never to jeopardize his character by such correspondence again.

The following singularly interesting narrative is from a respectable correspondent:

"On Sunday the 23d ult. a girl between 9 and 10 years of age, with her brother who was about 7 years older, were returning from the head of Grenlaurel, over the Maclachlan Park. They had not travelled far when a most violent snow storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, commenced, and continued with but very short intervals during the two following nights and days.—The snow in a short time completely covered the foot-path which leads across the mountains, so that the children wandered off the common tract; and by the close of day the boy was quite overcome by the fury of the storm and the cold, exposed to which the poor creatures laid down for the night, the girl doing her utmost to shelter her little brother. As soon as day-light came she roused the boy, and prevailed on him to proceed. They wandered about in the mountains the whole of Sunday, entirely ignorant where they were, or in what direction they should go, the boy frequently dropping down, exhausted with hunger and fatigue. The sister says it was with much difficulty she could keep him awake; but that she herself did not close her eyes during the three days and two nights they were on the mountains; that she continually weeped, calling upon God's name. They passed Sunday night as the preceding; and were so weak on Monday, that neither could move nor cry out, for the girl once saw a grown brother of her's within a very short distance, but she found herself quite incapable to get up, or call loud enough to be heard.

"On Monday evening the poor creatures at the last gasp were providentially discovered by one of the Strathlachlan people, who, to the number of 160, were the whole day in search of them. The girl had a ham in her charge, of which her starving brother often pressed her to let him take a bite, but she would not allow him to touch it, making him chew the heather, as she herself did. All the way the girl carried a favorite pet about her neck, which she thinks greatly helped to keep her and her brother alive during the nights, as it covered the neck and breast of both completely. When urged that she must have slept, she said that she did not close her eyes the whole time, fearing much that the pup would eat the ham. The poor children are perfectly recovered from the hardship they underwent." (*Greenock paper.*)

Ingenuity of the Spider.—T. A. Knight, of Herefordshire, has, in a treatise on the culture of the apple and pear, introduced the following anecdote concerning this curious animal: "I have frequently placed a spider on a small upright stick, whose base was surrounded by water, to observe its most singular mode of escape. After having thus discovered that the ordinary means of retreat are cut off, it ascends the point of the stick, and standing nearly on its head, ejects its web, which the wind readily carries to some contiguous object. Along this the sagacious insect effects his escape, not, however, till it has previously ascertained, by several exertions of its whole strength, that its web is properly attached at the opposite end. I do not know that this instance of the sagacity of the spider has been noticed by any entomological writer, and I insert it here in consequence of having seen in some periodical publication a very erroneous account of the origin of the spider's threads which are observed to pass from one tree or bush to another in dewy mornings."

(LONDON PAPER.)

Baxter Lyon, who was arrested in November last, having applied to Mr. Jas. Akin of this town to counterfeit bills of Manhattan and other banks, was on Friday the 26th ult. convicted at Ipswich court, and sentenced to pay a fine of 100 dollars, and to be imprisoned 6 months.

(*Newburyport Herald.*)

NEW-YORK, May 9.

We have the pleasure of knowing that our fears, respecting the fate of the people who had committed themselves to the mercy of the waves in the long boat of the ship Jupiter, were groundless. They have been providentially preserved. This extremely interesting intelligence is thus announced in the Boston Gazette of Monday:

"We are happy to learn that the passengers and crew of the ship Jupiter, who embarked on board the long boat, were falling in with by several fishing schooners, soon after they parted with the yawl, and happily rescued from their perilous situation. Mr. Gilbert J. E. Vissaert, one of the passengers, arrived at Boston on Monday, from Marblehead, where he was brought by a vessel who received him from one of the fishing boats.—He informs that the people preserved with him were all in health, and distributed among the several fishing vessels on the banks."

Captain Williams, from Cape-Francois, informs us that on the 19th of April, about forty miles to the northward of the Mona passage, an engagement took place between the French privateer formerly the Lily sloop of war, and the British sloop of war Reynard, which continued an hour and a half, and terminated with the blowing up of the Lily. Her crew consisted of 160 men, of whom 60 were killed during the action, 60 perished with the vessel, and 40 were preserved. Captain W. confirms the account of the return of Dessalines and Christophe to the Cape with a part of their army; but their return, it was reported, was in consequence of their expecting a visit at the Cape from the Rochefort squadron.

Extract from a letter, of a late date, from Bordeaux.

"Our consul seized here a few days since, the ship Eagle, belonging formerly to a house in Philadelphia.—This vessel was sold here to a Frenchman, in 1802, who was now fitting her out under her old American papers, which had never been given up, and had taken in a cargo—I am told he has got hold to-day of another vessel, at the mouth of the river. A few weeks since he gave consular papers to a ship purchased apparently by a house here in the American line, on account of a respectable house in New-York, from whom they had a power of attorney for the purpose. The ship, instead of going to New-York, was sent to Spain, and there fitted out as a privateer—The captain on his return was arrested by the consul, and held in custody until he produced the papers; and the merchants who expected the vessel are not suffered to pass any papers in the consul's office.—He refuses to take their oaths, or to certify their bills of loading. This puts them to much trouble, as they deal much with the United States, and one of the partners is an American."

May 10:

The ship Mohawk, captain Peck, of New-Haven, was captured on the 7th April, on his passage from Martinique, by the British ship of war Hereux, capt. Younghusband, under Danish colours, and carried into Tortola. The pretence for capture, as given by captain Peck in his protest, (a copy of which is in our possession) was that "*War had broken out between England and America, and that* 130,000 *men had been sent against the latter!!!*"

BOURDEAUX, Feb. 29.

An expedition worthy of French and Spanish valour would be the siege of Gibraltar; that place, and Kœningstein in Saxony, are considered the two principal fortresses in Europe. In 1703, the first was taken by assault by some hundreds of English sailors who were intoxicated; but at that time it was very little fortified, and was defended by only a weak Spanish garrison. The English government, convinced that Gibraltar would become the best of the Mediterranean, added new works to it, which have rendered it so formidable as it is at present. It is nearly a league long; to the eastward it extends into the Mediterranean; to the southard are the Straits and coasts of Africa; to the westard, the eye perceives the Bay of Algesiras; a league in breadth; to the north, the smiling territory of Spain. The English possess only this barren and arid rock. On the eastern side it is absolutely perpendicular; the southern is defended by rocks, shelves, and formidable batteries. At the foot of the mountain on the edge of the Bay of Algesiras, the small city of Gibraltar is built, inhabited chiefly by Jews. The English have constructed works jutting into the sea, mounted with a great quantity of cannon and heavy artillery. The port is shut by two piers of stone fixed even in the Bay. Northwardly, this fortress is united to the land by only a cape of 500 feet in breadth: at the point of this isthmus are the lines of St. Roch, half a league from Gibraltar; it is fortified on this side by all the works that tactics have been able to invent; mines, ditches, morasses, palisades, chevaux de frize, fifteen ranges of batteries placed behind each other, and cut in the rock, render the place inaccessible if it is defended by a sufficient garrison.—An army of 40,000 men, French and Spanish troops commanded by the Count d'Artois, attacked it in 1779. In order to make the siege, they provided an enormous quantity of cannon of large calibre, and opened their trenches on the side of the lines of St. Roch. Gen. Elliot, who commanded at Gibraltar, gave them a shower of bullets and bombs; and all who did not take flight were buried in the trenches. The French and Spanish generals, convinced of the impossibility of taking the fortress by land, formed a resolution to attack it by sea. They constructed floating batteries, which were designed to reduce the city to ashes, and then to destroy the works. Eight thousand volunteers with cuirasses made the assault, and fourteen floating batteries, anchored at six hundred feet from Gibraltar, fired effectively. Gen. Elliot fired red-hot balls upon the batteries, and set fire to them. The siege was raised in 1780.

ROME, Jan. 27.

The excessive rains which have fallen for these few days past have overflown the Tibre: several parts of the city are inundated; and principally the place Della Rotonda, and the streets Dell Oorso and Tordinona; insomuch that the theatre has been obliged to suspend the representations begun on the occasion of the carnival. The government sends provisions in boats to the inhabitants of the parts inundated.

ALGIERS, Jan. 10.

The English have just appeared here the fifth time since the expulsion of their agent; and have experienced new humiliations. After five or six days shameful negociation, they have procured the installation of their new charge d'affaires. They have obtained eleven slaves, and left a hundred who had been taken under their flag.

MILAN, Feb. 3.

Great preparations are making for the reception of His Imperial Majesty Napoleon, the Pope, and several other persons of distinction, who will arrive here shortly. The palace of the government is getting ready, and several other edifices. The greatest part of the troops that are here are going to depart to give place to the Imperial Guards, whilst other corps are marching for Milan.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 16th day of March, 1805,

BETWEEN

Charles Macmurdo, administrator of George Macmurdo, *Plaintiff*,

AND

John Thompson and Patrick Stewart, executors of John Ravenscroft, deceased, and Daniel Fisher, William Starke, junior, and Belfield Starke, executors of Bolling Starke, deceased, and John Starke Ravenscroft, *Defendants*.

THE defendants John Thompson and Patrick Stewart not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

BROKER's OFFICE.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting-house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, March 11, 1805. tf

HE HAS FOR SALE,

A few Shares

IN THE

Manchester Turnpike;

ALSO,

State Certificates,

Bearing six per cent. interest.

Advertisement.

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months,

Five Tracts of LAND,

Belonging to the estate of Thomas Anderson, dec.—viz.

ONE in Campbell county, of 400 acres, lying on both sides of the main road, on the branches of Beaver creek; this tract to be sold at next April Campbell Court, being the 8th day of the month.

One in Botetourt county, of 160 acres, lying on Catawba creek; this tract to be sold at next April Botetourt court, being the 11th day of the month; these two sales to be attended by Mr. Anthony Dibrell, who is hereby fully authorised to act for the executors of the said Thomas Anderson.

One of 400 acres, one of 147 acres, and one of 50 acres, lying in Buckingham county; the two former on the waters of Rock Island creek, and the latter one on Irving's ferry road. These two last tracts to be sold at next May Buckingham court, being the 13th day of the month. Bond with approved security will be required, to bear interest from the date; but if punctually paid, the interest shall be remitted.

NATH'L. ANDERSON, } Ex'ors. of
AND } Th. Ander-
ROBERT RIVES, } son, dec.

Albemarle county, Feb. 18th, 1805. tds

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahomony River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; porticoes on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two-thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—1aw.D.&J.2am.af.tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payments to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP,
Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804.

J. TOMPKINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs those concerned, that he has removed the BOOKS and PAPERS of the late concern of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. and DUNLOP POLLOK & Co. to a new brick house near the Basin, and directly opposite to the Stale-House—

Where he has for Sale.

A few Pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,

of superior quality.

Richmond, December 12th, 1804

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has imported in the ship Rolla, captain Cottle, from London,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer GOODS,

WHICH he offers for sale on liberal terms, by wholesale and retail; and by the ship Shepherdess from Liverpool, daily expected, he will receive a very extensive and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery.

May 1. ep6w

A GENTLEMAN is willing to sell all the furniture of his house as it stands, with kitchen utensils, at private sale. The purchaser, if he chuses, may also have a few months occupation of the house, which is situated in a convenient part of the city. For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS NORVELL.

May 1, 1805.

Notice

IS hereby given to the creditors of *Hooper & Toler*, against whom a commission of bankruptcy has been issued according to law, that the commissioners and assignees of their estate will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the first of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of their estate and effects; when those creditors who have not proved their debts, must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

Marcus Elvan, } Assignees.
William Temple, }

Richmond, April 11th, 1805. t's

Blank Bonds,

For Sale at this Office.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,

Or Twenty-Five if taken out of the state, and all necessary charges paid.

WENT off from my plantation, on James river, on Sunday the 14th this month, a Negro Man named JOHN. He is about 24 years of age; five feet seven and a half inches high; brown complexion; well made; stoops a little when walking; down look; a small scar on his neck; had on when he went away a short blue cloth coat, grey cloth pantaloons, new shoes, and a white linen shirt. He may probably make toward the north, as I took him out of Baltimore jail 15 months ago, having got that far on his journey. All masters of vessels or other persons, are cautioned against taking him out of the county or state.

He has a pass and may get the date altered.

J. GUNN.

April 18.

JOHN SPINDLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, that he intends to teach DRAWING, PAINTING in Oil, Colour and Crayons—and would instruct 6 or 8 Pupils in these branches, either by waiting on them, or at his house opposite Thomas Wilson's, esq. back street.

N. B. Sign, House and Military Colours, painted by J. S.—☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to. January 1, 1805.

PRECIPITATE,

IMPORTED by Mr. Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, last winter, full 5 hands and a half high, will stand at my stable in Chesterfield county, Appomattox River, 15 miles above Petersburg, to be let to mares at Ten Guineas a mare, two of which will be remitted, if paid within the season, which will commence the tenth of March, and expire the first of August next. Board of servants, *gratis*; mares may be fed at two shillings per day. I have large and extensive pasturage, divided in five different inclosures, that mares with foal may be kept distinct from barren mares. One dollar to the groom. No liability for accidents of any description.

PRECIPITATE was bred by Lord Egremont, foaled in 1787, got by Mercury, (a son of Eclipse) dam by Herod, his grandam Maiden by Matchem, out of Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; her dam by Mogul—Camilla by Bay Bolton—Old Lady Dam of Sterling by Pulleine's chesnut Arabian—Rockwood Bunker.

PERFORMANCE.

In the first spring meeting, 1790, at New Market, when three years old, he won the first class of the Princes Stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Thunderbolt, Chanticleer, and Sir Peter Pepper, four having paid forfeit. In the same week he won the the Bolton Stakes of 50 guineas each, beating Chamboee, Dragon and Pallafox; seven paid forfeit. And in the same week he received 100 guineas forfeit from Lord Grosvenor's Radamanthus.

In 1792 he won 50l. at Guildfield, beating Dodge, Thunderbolt, Sarmgapatam and Stout; the next day 50l. at the same place, beating Cardock and Griffin. He also won the King's 100 guineas, at Lewes, beating Skyscraper, at three heats, the first being a dead heat. After which he was so highly esteemed that he become a stallion in his lordship's stud at 12 guineas a mare. This horse is the sire of the following running horses in England: Johnquil, Petworth, Matrana, Rosalba, Chesnut Colt out of Bobtail, Chesnut Colt out of Rosemary, Humbug, Lazarus, Raginier, Apollo, Gulliver, Tag, Louisa, Tipstaff, Mr. Heathcote's Filly out of Reeves, Alchymist, Clodhopper, Grey Filly his R. H. Lampadosa, Mars, Mary, Matrance, Bay Filly Mr. Brown's, Grey Filly, Mr. Radcliff's, Tax, Tipstaff and Bobtail.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 20th, 1805.

For Sale, or Lease,

THAT large and convenient TAVERN, situated in the centre of the town of Lynchburg, at the corner of the street leading to the court-house and jail, and not more than thirty yards from both, opposite Lynch's warehouse and the street leading from the ferry in the said town. The tavern contains four rooms and a bar on the first floor, including two very large rooms, suitable for a ball and dining room, with a sliding partition to the ball room. The second floor contains six rooms, one the size of the ball room, and the others suitable for lodging rooms, with an excellent garret. This tavern has a large portico the full length of the house, also a good dry cellar, and a well opposite the door, together with a kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, and a stable with twenty-two stalls therein, with a spacious garden and yard leading to the stable.—Other improvements will be made to suit the purchaser or leaser. It is deemed unnecessary to state the great value of the above property, or say more as to the advantage arising from so central and eligible a stand for a tavern, as it is presumed no person would be inclined to purchase or lease the same without viewing the premises, there being no doubt but they would be better satisfied after seeing the convenient situation, than any information they could get from this advertisement.

A liberal credit will be given to any person desirous of the purchase, or an advantageous lease.

For further particulars apply to William Rose, jr. Richmond, or the subscriber residing about three miles from Lynchburg.

SAMUEL SCOTT.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received by the Rolla from London, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

amongst which are the following articles:

LONDON Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Quiltings and Dimities,
Handsome fashionable worked and laced Muslins,
3-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diapers,
8-4, 8-10 and 10-16 Damask Table Cloths,
Gentlemen's white and brown Cotton Stockings,
Ladies' elegant laced white do.
Do. Tortoise-shell bent and braid Combs,
Chintzes, Calicoes and Furniture,
Gentlemen's black fashionable Hats,
Do. drab beaver do.
Do. do. patent silk do.
Umbrellas,
Boys' Morocco Caps, plain and furr'd,
Best Hemp Roles,
English White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, ground in oil, and Verdigrease,
Prussian and Fig Blue,
Best Boiled Oil in jars,
Durham Mustard, &c. &c.

Which added to their present Stock, and those expected (daily) from Liverpool, will render their assortment general.

May 7th, 1805. (eptf.)

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, March term, 1805.

William Brown & Co. Complainants, } In Chancery
Against
Smyth Tandy and Nathan Ayres, Defts. }

UPON *hearing the bill of the complainants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Smyth Tandy is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered and decreed that unless the said Smyth Tandy shall appear here at May court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken for confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers of the city of Richmond, and posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.* *A Copy—Teste,*

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, D. C. B. C.

☞ I shall depart for the Western Country on the 10th of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North West of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commission and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.

GEO. CLARKE.

May 4th, 1805. tro

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

ROBERT GAMBLE & SONS,

WILL BE DISSOLVED

BY mutual consent, on Saturday the 11*th instant.*—All persons indebted to the said *firm*, are earnestly entreated to make immediate payment to *either* of the subscribers. A compliance with this request, will prevent the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures.

The Books will be placed in the possession of Messrs. John & Robert Gamble, Jun'r, who are authorized to settle all accounts due *by or to the concern.*

ROBERT CAMBLE,
JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, JUN'R.

Richmond, May 6th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they intend carrying on the Mercantile business, under the firm of

John & Robert Gamble, Jun.

They are now receiving by the ship Rolla, a choice selection of London GOODS, and daily expect from Liverpool a general assortment of Hardware, &c. suitable for the season, which will be sold by the piece, package, or dozen, on the most moderate terms, for cash, merchantable country produce, or on the usual credit to substantial and *punctual customers.*

They have on hand, Madeira and Sherry Wine, West-India Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Pepper, Allum Copperas and Brimstone, (in pipes hhds. and casks,) Cotton and Wool Cards, patent Shot, Steel, Bar Iron, Hollow Iron Ware, German Scythes, Cutting Knives and Whetstones, Oznaburgs, Ticklenburgs, and Brown Hessians, Snuff, Cut Herrings, &c. They also possess large and convenient *Brick* Warehouses covered with *Slate*, for receiving and storing Flour, Tobacco, &c.—Those gentlemen who favor them with consignments, will find their charges reasonable; and may rely on their best exertions to afford satisfaction.

☞ The highest rates given for good Bees-wax, Bear, Deer, and Otter Skins, and other shipping Furr.

JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, JUN'R.

THE SUBSCRIBER (*Robert Gamble, Sen.*) avails himself of this opportunity, to thank his numerous friends for the large share of patronage he has received in the mercantile line, and hereby tenders to the public, his future services as a *COMMISSION MERCHANT.* He flatters himself his long experience (with other circumstances unnecessary here to mention) entitles him to the confidence of those who may have business of that nature to transact in this city; assuring such, of his best endeavors to merit approbation.

Those who yet remain indebted to the late firms of Gamble & Gratton, of Staunton; of Gamble & Temple, Robert Gamble & Co. and Robert Gamble, of the city of Richmond, are oncemore earnestly requested to make *immediate* payment of their respective balances—such as continue regardless of this last notice, cannot expect longer indulgence.

(tf.) ROBERT GAMBLE.

FRANCIS FOLLET

Has removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. George Watt, *nearly opposite the Eagle-Tavern, where he offers for sale, low for cash, an assortment of* HARDWARE, JEWELLERY, &c.—*amongst which are,*

GOLD, gilt, silver, plated, japan'd and Cutlery Ware; gold and silver Watches; Watch Materials; ladies and gentlemen's Morocco Pocket Books; Glove Ties; elastic Garters and Girdles; Coral, Wax and Glass Beads; ivory, bone and wood Chess Men; Backgammon Tables; Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks; Flutes, Fifes, Guns, Gun Locks, Pistols, Swords, Sword Belts, Sword Knots, Epaulets, Military Feathers, Sportmen's Bags and Knives, and common agate Flints; Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razors, Hones and Straps; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Curling Tongs; Powder Bags and Puffs; Violet and Shaving Soap; Pomatum; Tooth Powder and Essences; gentlemen's Mahogany dressing Cases and travelling Desks; Reeve's Colours for drawing and painting of different sizes; hair, lead and slate Pencils; Slates; Ink Powder; Wafers; Quills; Paper Folders; Counting House Seals; Ink Stands; ivory, horn and tortoise shell Combs; ladies ornamented tortoise shell Dress Combs; Sleeve Buttons; Jews Harps; Fish Hooks; Pins and Needles; elastic and common Netting Needles; Tambour Needles and Cases; Thimbles; Spectacles and Cases; surveyors' Compasses and Chains, and mathematical Instruments, in cases; pocket Compass Dials; glass globe Lamps for halls; elegant brass And-Irons, and Shovels, Tongs and Pokers; coal Scoups; Bellowses; smoothing Irons; gild Irons; copper and iron Chafing Dishes; soft and hard Waffle Irons; post and box coffee Mills; iron and brass Candlesticks; Key Rings; Cork Screws; cloak Pins; floor, hearth, scrubbing, white-wash, cloaths, tooth and shoe Brushes; Britannia metal table and tea Spoons; Britannia metal tea Pots; frying Pans; Pots and Kettles; fire Grates; mill Saws; hand & panuel Saws; Turkey oil Stones; Gimblets; shoemakers' Tools; brick Trowels; Shovels & Spades; Locks; Hinges, Screws; Nails; Tacks—

With a variety of similar ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A handsome Assortment of

Fine Baskets; kid, morocco and leather Slippers; men's fine and coarse Shoes and Bootees; half and leather Trunks; fancy and windsor Chairs; earthern Ware in crates, assorted; Spanish flotant Indigo; patent Blue; Powder and Shot; prime Pork, New-York inspection; pickled Herrings in small kegs; of a superior quality, for family use. May 10th, 1805. law2w

The three following Stallions

Will cover at the Bowling-Green the present season:

Dare-Devil,

Sire of Schedoni, Brutus, Desdemona, Magnet, Mr. Harrison's Colt, (now Mr. Goodrichs's) and many other good racers, at SIX GUINEAS each mare, and One Dollar to the groom; to be discharged any time before the first of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare. Good pasturage, *gratis*—Servants boarded at 10s6 per week. Gentlemen wishing to have their mares fed, will please to send money with them to purchase grain, or it cannot be had. Notes for Six Guineas will be expected with the mares that do not remain with the horse; those left must be paid for before they are removed. Great attention will be paid them; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

VOLUNTEER, at *Ten Dollars* each mare, and Half a Dollar to the groom. He is a very fine bay horse, of good size, very stout and strong, with a great deal of bone, very fine action and uncommon speed, and very likely to get good horses, either for the turf, carriage or saddle.

VOLUNTEER has been considered among the best running horses, and has won several races; among them a Jockey Club purse at Fredericksburg, and another at Richmond; and is as high bred a horse as any in the state. He was got by Bedford; his dam *Favorite*, a very fine English mare, got by O'Kelly's famous stallion Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse,) her dam by Mr. Fenwick's celebrated stallion Matchem, &c. &c. &c.

FORTUNIO, (the Teazer) at *Five Dollars* each mare: He was got by Cormorant; his dam, a thorough bred mare, by Old Janus.—The season will end the first day of August next.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, March 15th, 1805.

Tobacco Land for Sale.

IN Amherst county, on Horseley's creek, 309 acres of rich TOBACCO LAND, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of Wincanton.—This land has the advantage of lying on the main road leading from Amherst courthouse to Waugh's ferry on James river, is a valuable stand for a country store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well underpinn'd with brick; also, a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size wall'd up with stone—there is also a taylor's and saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house, with three rooms below and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy-five acres cleared, all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation; it has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.—As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without reviewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferros & Loving who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make sale, and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

GILLIAT & KIRBY.

Richmond, March 19th, 1805.

THE above tract of Land and Improvements, will be offered for Sale at Amherst Court House, on Monday the 15th of July next, (being Court day,) on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months. A Deed of Trust will be required on the premises, or satisfactory security for punctual payment.

Gilliat & Kirby.

(1awtds)

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY the 22d Instant, will be SOLD, the

HOUSE and LOT

On Shockoe Hill, formerly belonging to the late Mr. Samuel Dobie.

THE terms of sale will be, one half cash, the remainder in two annual payments; to secure which, a deed of trust upon the property must be given by the purchaser.

eptdf THOMAS TAYLOR, & Co V. M.

Richmond, May 6, 1805.

SALES AT AUCTION.

SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of Mr. JACOB BOCKIUS, *will be sold, on Friday 31st instant, (May) at the house formerly occupied by said Bockius in this city,*

FIVE very likely and valuable NEGROES, four of which are men, and well acquainted with the tanning business; the other a woman, accustomed to house business: 2 COWS and 1 HEIFER: 1 Double CHAIR and HARNESS; 1 HORSE, SADDLE & BRIDLE; 1 IRON CHEST—likewise, some excellent Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

BENJ'N. TATE, } Ex'ors. of J.
JOHN PROSSER, } Bockius.

May 10th, 1805. tds.

THE Subscriber regrets that he should again be under the necessity of requesting those having claims against the above Estate, to bring them forward for payment; and those indebted to the Estate, will please make immediate payment, or suits will be instituted. JOHN PROSSER.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE away last evening, a large stout made blood bay HORSE, upwards of 5 feet high, 7 years old last spring, was shod all round about two months ago, but some of the shoes may now be off; he has a large head and small eyes; trots and gallops; if he has any other marks by which he might be distinguished, they are not recollected. He had on a saddle a good deal worn, with a hogskin seat and plated stirrups. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse and saddle to the subscribers.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

Richmond, March 5th, 1805.